

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the NEW YORK HERALD will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage, to subscribers.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 263

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
Broadway, at Third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and Twenty-second street.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.; Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
Jules Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
No. 123 West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty-third street, near Third avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—OUR BOYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLONEL SINN'S PARK THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—DEAD TO THE WORLD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty-third street, near Third avenue.—RED AND BLACK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheeler.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

LIVELY THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, French Opera.—BONFIE-MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
Sixteenth street and Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Living place and Forty-fourth street.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street and Sixth street.—RABAGAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Day and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE FLYING SCUD, at 8 P. M.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with areas of rain.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY has received further honors from the Pope, having been appointed a member of several important committees.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Catholic Church, in Ireland, is notable for the fact that it is the second that has been held in that country for seven centuries. Our correspondence from Dublin gives an interesting account of its purposes, which relate principally to education and Church property.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS are frequently dull, but that held yesterday at Robinson Hall cannot be accused of any want of liveliness. It would have been livelier, no doubt, if the liquor dealers who were invited to attend had been present, but they seem to have thought discretion the better part of valor.

THE EQUINE INFLUENZA.—The horses, like men, are suffering from colds in their heads. We report the progress of the disease in the stables of the principal street car companies of the city, and are sorry to learn that, unless there is a favorable and speedy change in the weather, the epidemic is expected to become more serious.

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS ON INFLATION.—The President does not fear the triumph of inflation at the fall elections, nor does he anticipate that even the success of that doctrine could affect the legislation of Congress for two years to come. He will veto any act for the repeal of the law providing for resumption in 1879, and thinks that a two-thirds vote against the veto cannot be secured in either the Senate or House.

THE TURKISH WAR.—The news from Bosnia is unfavorable to peace. The insurrection is said to be spreading in the western part of that province, and a general rising is expected. This information is from Vienna, and, for geographical as well as political reasons, is more credible than the more encouraging despatches from Turkish sources. It is admitted, however, in Constantinople that Serbia will certainly declare against Turkey, and the Porte complains that insurgents escaping into Austria are not disarmed, all of which looks as if the war were but beginning.

MR. BIGELOW'S SENSE OF GRATITUDE has involved him in contradictory obligations. He owed something to Governor Tilden, who assisted him to his partnership in the *Evening Post*, but he also owed something to the memory of the late Secretary Seward, who gave him first the Paris Consulate and afterward had him appointed Minister to France. If his competitor for the office to which he has just been nominated were any other person than Mr. Seward's son there would have been no conflict of personal obligations; but it is rather an ungracious thing for a gentleman who has accepted important favors from the father to be a competitor against the son.

The Southern Democrats in the National Convention.

We notice that a good many partisan journals are busy with calculations regarding the influences likely to affect the Republican National Convention next year, and among the speculations one statement figures prominently—that "the South" will come up to the Convention prepared to vote in a solid body. This would be only for the Southern republicans to pursue the political strategy which has enabled them during the last four years to control the republican majority in Congress. It has been a singular spectacle in Washington to see a handful of men, mostly political adventurers, with no solid influence in their States, with constantly diminishing political power there, and unable last year to carry more than two out of the twelve Southern States—to see this handful of Southern republicans control the great body of their fellow partisans in Congress by merely presenting a solid and unbroken front of opposition to all reforms which would affect them, united with an unhesitating and unquestioning support of all the pet schemes of their "Northern friends." In the republican caucuses last winter every proposed reform was choked by the opposition of the Southern men; and these were the leaders, the speakers, the actors, the conquerors, in every caucus or other meeting for private consultation held by the republicans during the winter. They succeeded not more by their misrepresentations of Southern affairs and their appeals for support, than by their superserviceable zeal in abetting the schemes of their Northern allies, which enabled them readily to divide the Northern men of their party. That they will pursue similar tactics in the next National Convention and thus control, if they can, its policy, if not its nominations, there can be little doubt; though the fact that they will come up as the representatives of States which they cannot carry, and all but two of which are sure to go democratic, will doubtless weaken their power.

We are surprised, however, that it has not occurred to the speculators in the political future that the Southern democrats may in their turn come up to the National Democratic Convention prepared to act together and to cast a solid vote. They will, of course, be numerically as strong in the Democratic as the Southern republicans will be in the Republican Convention. Morally they will be infinitely stronger, for they will be the representatives in their Convention of a great body of strongly democratic States; of a population which will swell the democratic vote, and without whose help no democrat can hope to be elected. The Southern republicans, on the contrary, will appear in their Convention as the representatives of rotten boroughs or of hopeless minorities.

This being so, it seems not unnatural that the South should exercise a great and even preponderating influence in the next Democratic Convention. It is the more likely to do so because the Northern democratic party is divided upon some of the most important issues of the day, and because in the last two national conventions the South has felt that it was slaughtered by the mismanagement of its Northern allies, in whose hands it unservedly placed its fortunes. In 1868 and 1872 the Southern democrats came into the Convention as the representatives of republican States, as men who could not carry their States for their party; and they were naturally modest. To-day all this is changed; and it would be surprising, and argue less political tact and ambition than Southern men are credited with, if now, under greatly changed circumstances, they should once more commit their political fortunes unservedly to their Northern allies.

But supposing, what is thus probable, that the Southern members acting in a body will be able to control the Democratic Convention—it becomes a matter of great interest to inquire how they are likely to use their power. It may be taken for granted, in the first place, that they will not desire the nomination of a Southern man to either place on the ticket. The imprudence of doing this is universally agreed upon in the South. But, holding the balance of power, and being strong enough if they act together to nominate such men as they select, they will be able to survey the whole field; and, what is of great importance, they can if they please prevent the nomination of unfit men.

As to a platform: the Southern democrats adhere more strictly and generally than their Northern allies to the old traditions of their party. They are generally free traders or revenue reformers. They have had a bitter experience of the monstrous and intolerable evils of a redundant and irredeemable currency, and their industrial and commercial condition makes resumption of specie payments a much less complicated affair to them than to some Northern communities; they have fewer debts and a much smaller debtor class than we. Of course they hold to local self-government. Wherever they have ruled in their own States—notably in Georgia—they have shown themselves honest and economical administrators; the finances of Georgia are to-day in a better condition than those of most Northern States. As to civil service reform, they are probably as favorable to it as any class of Northern politicians in either party.

Suppose, then, the South should come up to the Democratic National Convention next year in a solid body: it is possible that it may exercise the power which its numbers will give it; and there is no reason why it should not use that power to force the democratic party back to its true and traditional ground. It is certain that the Southern democratic leaders, many of whom are men of undoubted political sagacity, have here before them an opportunity which, if properly used, would re-establish them not only in their own party, but in the confidence of the country. The whole country is ready for sound reforms. The Northern people desire nothing so much as a permanent settlement, an open, final acceptance of the constitutional amendments; and with this precisely those reforms which the Southern democratic leaders can promise, because their experience of past evils would naturally lead them in that direction. A sound currency, an honest and economical administration, a wise revision of the tax and tariff laws, removing needless obstructions on commerce, internal and external, an improved civil service—to all these the experience of the last twelve

years naturally leads them—if it has taught them anything.

Whether the Southern democrats will be equal to their opportunity remains to be seen. Many of them have been inclined rather to accept a subordinate place in the Convention; to declare themselves ready to stand on any platform which may be offered; to abandon principles and a sound policy if only they can thus defeat the republicans. But of late there are signs that this policy is losing adherents in the South. The quarrels of the Northern democrats and their follies are seen to make their success more and more hopeless if they are allowed to control the party; and some of the wisest of the Southern democratic statesmen begin to think that to save their party it is necessary that they shall control the Convention and dictate the platform and the nominations. Undoubtedly this is their true course, and its success depends only upon the question whether they have among them statesmanship and organization enough to send their ablest men to the Convention and to agree upon principles which shall command themselves to the country at large and shall restore them to public confidence.

The Great Storm in Texas.

The special despatches which we print to-day give the first intelligible report of the tremendous damage done by the recent storm in the Gulf of Mexico. Not merely Galveston suffered, but the tornado extended as far as Austin, and a vast region, extending more than two hundred miles from the coast, felt its fury. The violence of the wind exceeded that of any gale known for many years, and immense quantities of water fell. Along the coast of Texas the tide rose twenty feet, and the prairie became a sea. Railroads were submerged, bridges destroyed, cattle drowned, little towns absolutely swept away, immense damage was done to the cotton crop, and the streets of Houston, Galveston and Austin were flooded. It is probable that Corpus Christi, Indianola, Matagorda and other towns on the coast have been equally unfortunate. Southern Texas for an area of thousands of miles has evidently been deluged with water and swept by the tempest, and its condition is not unlike what would be the state of Holland if her dikes should break and the Zuyder Zee come rushing upon her plains.

Galveston, as the principal port of Texas, has experienced the greatest loss in shipping, but fortunately precautions were taken to save the goods stored in her warehouses. Still the loss in Galveston alone is five millions of dollars. Houston's loss is probably one million, and it is impossible to estimate the damage done to the smaller towns. A vague idea can be formed from the disconnected and imperfect reports we have received. When the railroads and telegraphs are repaired, and communication is restored, it is likely that the losses will be found to exceed the figures we have given. Fortunately the loss of life appears to have been much less than might have been expected; but when the isolated towns are heard from, and the wrecks upon the coast are known, we fear that hundreds of people will be missing. Such a calamity as this is national, and must command for its victims the sympathy of the whole country. Thousands of people must suffer from the destruction of their homes and property, and we need not urge the citizens of New York to once more extend a helping hand to their unfortunate fellow countrymen. The duty is plain and its performance should be prompt.

Tilden and the Two-thirds Rule.

Governor Tilden is aware that the "two-thirds rule" has been the standing law of democratic national conventions for nearly the whole period since national nominating conventions came into vogue in our politics. A bare majority will be of no more service to him in 1876 than it was to Mr. Pendleton in 1868. Unless he can control two-thirds of the delegates he has no chance of a nomination. The strong and admirable position his convention has taken on the hard-money question makes him the inevitable candidate if the democracy of the country adopt his views in the proportion of two to one, but not otherwise. All his rivals for the democratic nomination understand the two-thirds rule as well as he does, and whether they are hard-money men or rag-money men they have a common interest against him. Men like Thurman, men like Hendricks, who dare not take bold ground on this question lest it should impair their chances, are not likely to extinguish their chances utterly by favoring Mr. Tilden. He can expect no support from his Presidential rivals. His success must come from the democratic masses, and it will require great activity and address to enlist enough of them to insure two-thirds of the delegates. Unless the anti-inflationists of the democratic party shall be next year in the proportion of two to one, Governor Tilden cannot be nominated. If the inflation democrats lose Ohio in the coming election this will be possible, but if they carry Ohio the New York candidate will not "walk over the course."

MORRISSEY FOR THE SENATE.—Defeated at Syracuse, Mr. Morrissey, with the instinct of a true tactician, has resolved to seek his advantage where he can count on success with something like certainty. Boss Kelly and his crowd of would-be respectable politicians may give the ex-pugilist and active gambler the cold shoulder, but the great "unfettered" will rally to the support of their friend and champion. The working-men affected by the economy of the Tammany leaders are about to send Mr. Morrissey to the State Senate, where, no doubt, he will distinguish himself as a popular legislator. There is in this action a significant hint to Mr. Kelly and his friends that, though they may control the place-seekers and professional politicians, there is outside of their combinations an independent political force which is bound to make itself felt.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE is a very serious one, and unless some agreement is effected must result in great suffering among the operatives this winter. Fifteen thousand persons cannot stop work in the mills without general injury to society. Our correspondent carefully analyzes the situation, but does not seem to think that the end of the strike is near.

The Rebellion in Turkey.

The admirable and exhaustive letters from our special correspondent in Vienna on the revolution in the Principality, another of which we print this morning, give a clear idea of the singular revolution which has drawn the attention of the world to the Herzegovina. If this were merely the rising of a sparsely settled and not very intelligent population against the rule of the Turk it would make no more impression upon the outer world than a revolt in the Caucasus or Algeria or the long-smouldering disturbance in the Biscay mountains. The world is too much occupied with graver matters to care about the fate of a people partly Christian and partly civilized, lying on the border lines of Islam and Christianity. But mighty issues are at stake here, and the Principality may again become the scene of startling events. Some time ago an English theological writer, who claimed to read the Scriptures with the eye of the seer, prophesied that the battle of Armageddon will ultimately be fought in the country embracing the Herzegovina. All the wars that have ever taken place here have been more or less religious. And we are not surprised to see religion play so prominent a part in this revolt. Behind it we have the ambition of Russia, Austria and Germany, and the feeble power of the decaying Ottoman Empire. Russia yearns for Constantinople as the seat of her sovereignty. And the way to that supreme city lies through the Principality. Austria, driven out of Germany and Italy, looks to them for new dominions. Germany would gladly pave the way to annexing the few millions of Germans who now rest under the Austrian rule by aiding Austria to extend her Empire in the direction of Turkey. If Austria would take the Principality in exchange for her German provinces Bismarck would, no doubt, strengthen her with all the power of the Fatherland.

In the meantime we have it proposed that there shall be a new Slavonian empire, composed of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, with a Russian prince on the throne. This would be another name for the aggrandizement of Russia, another step toward that sovereignty of the world which continental politicians seem to regard as implied in the occupation of Constantinople. A new Slavonian empire would only be another kingdom of Poland. It would be a plying and a scandal, as Poland was, and in time would fall as Poland fell. The proposition to unite the three countries into the new kingdom recalls the idea which so strongly possessed the Russian Alexander after the battle of Waterloo, that he should reunite the dismembered fragments of Poland and take the Polish crown. Our correspondent dismisses the idea as not in any sense practical in the present condition of European affairs. He shows, however, that Bismarck is supporting with strenuous energy the position of Austria. If he can strengthen Austria in the south he draws her from France; he makes the extension of the Fatherland more easy; he binds the Emperor closely to him in the controversy with the Holy See—a controversy that threatens to assume greater proportions. As for England, she would like to see Russia so much employed in Europe that she would find no time to pursue her conquests in Asia—conquests which begin to excite alarm in the minds of the rulers of India. In the meantime the revolt assumes a commercial aspect. London holds a large amount of Turkish bonds, and the question of interest is one dear to the London mind. When the revolt first came upon the money market there was a panic in Turkish shares, which, for a moment, seemed to threaten all the other continental securities. Despatches from the insurgent district have become as frequent and sensational and false as the despatches about Pacific Mail and Pacific shares with which Jay Gould is in the habit of instructing the financial mind of New York when he begins his stock gambling raids. The revolt thus far is something between a revolution and a speculation. Europe waits peace but at the same time is ripe for war. The armies of Austria, Russia and Germany are in good condition, and if Turkey lacks a fine army, it is not because she has not borrowed money enough to raise one. The best assurance of peace for the present lies in the fact that the autumn is upon us with winter following after. And no military Power will care to begin a campaign which would be one of hardship and suffering.

New Facts About the Indian Frauds.

The Indian Ring, forced upon the defensive, has demanded, with great fear of being answered, more definite charges against its members. This request is complied with in a very positive way in the letter from our correspondent at Fort Berthold, Dakota, published to-day, and in Mr. William Welsh's sixth letter to Professor Marsh. Our correspondent deals particularly with "the model agency," as it is called, at Fort Berthold, and with Mr. L. B. Sperry, the agent. He charges Mr. Sperry with robbing the Indians and the government, and gives the facts upon which the accusation is made. His relations with J. W. Raymond, his business partner, are explained, and we are told of the latter that there is "no man in Sing Sing who can do a more quiet piece of villainy than he can." Orville Grant, the President's brother, and recently the official agent of the government appointed by the President, is charged directly with blackmailing other agents and plundering generally, and our correspondent adds, "I have seen few men who met Orville during his visit who do not despise him." He is the third partner in the firm with Sperry and Raymond. When we learn that the Indians address Mr. Sperry as "the Little Thief" and "the Little Liar" it is evident that if direct charges are wanted at Washington plenty of them may be obtained by inquiry in Dakota.

Mr. Welsh's letter is a strong summing up of his case against Secretary Delano, Indian Commissioner Smith and General Cowan, and a valuable statement of the measures necessary to reform. His facts are plain enough, and the charges based upon them are certainly direct enough to satisfy the most insatiable appetite for scorn. All these officers are accused of violation of law and complicity in the frauds. Yet we are informed by despatches from Washington that the friends of Messrs. Delano and

Smith claim that the Red Cloud Commission will make a unanimous report exonerating them from any fault or crime. We do not believe this. Government committees are generally capable of any outrage upon the laws of evidence and any insult to the common sense of the people, but it is incredible that in this case a verdict of not guilty should be unanimously rendered. If the investigation should have such a termination we might as well bid farewell to any hope of Indian reform so long as the present administration is in power.

Mr. Bigelow as a Democratic Candidate.

A pretty political comedy in two acts, with Mr. John Bigelow as the hero, might be written by some dramatic genius with cleverness enough to sketch the conversations which took place between him and the republicans who offered him a nomination at Saratoga, and between him and Governor Tilden, who persuaded him to be a democratic candidate. A witty writer might make a great hit by feigned dialogues between Mr. Bigelow and the parties who have successively courted him. Had he accepted the republican offer the comedy would have been exquisitely diverting. The Chairman of Governor Tilden's Canal Commission, running on the republican ticket, would have been equal to the fable of the hen that sat upon ducks' eggs, and was thrown into a clucking flutter when the supposed chickens straightway took to the water. This amusing feat did not succeed, for reasons which are beginning to be understood. Governor Tilden had established a right of pre-emption on the coveted candidate. His claim upon Mr. Bigelow was prior to every other. Had the republicans understood the personal relations between him and Mr. Tilden they would not have pressed him to accept a place on their ticket. When, in 1850, Mr. Bigelow went into the *Evening Post* as associate editor and part proprietor, he needed pecuniary assistance in paying for his purchased interest, and that assistance was given by Mr. Tilden. There was nothing dishonorable to either in that affair. The *Post*, in 1850, was an accepted democratic organ; Mr. Bigelow was a democrat who had been appointed to office by Silas Wright and who belonged to the political coterie with which Mr. Tilden was associated. Mr. Tilden is wary in pecuniary matters, but as the *Evening Post* was a valuable property and Mr. Bigelow's talents were indisputable it was a safe as well as a friendly act to give him the needed help. It is creditable to Mr. Bigelow that he never forgot this service of his benefactor, which gave him his first start in an honorable career. The fact to which we have alluded explains a great deal which might otherwise seem mysterious.

The severity of the republican journals on Mr. Bigelow's acceptance of a democratic nomination is not quite justifiable in view of this old relation between him and Governor Tilden. A personal friendship of a quarter of a century, with obligations on Mr. Bigelow's side which he has never before had an opportunity to discharge, accounts for Mr. Bigelow's recent conduct. Had the republicans been cognizant of all the facts they would not have offered him a nomination. Their journals accuse Mr. Bigelow of political tergiversation, and it must be confessed that he has not been as frank and open as some other men might have been in the same circumstances. They accuse him of masquerading as a republican after he had deserted the party. When Governor Tilden appointed his Canal Commission he proposed to make it non-partisan by selecting two democrats and two republicans, Mr. Bigelow figuring as one of the republicans. The republican journals now assert that the non-partisan pretence was a sham, since Mr. Littlejohn, who proposed Mr. Bigelow's name in the Syracuse Convention, endorsed him as a democrat, and stated that he voted the democratic ticket last fall. Assuming that Mr. Littlejohn told the truth, there would seem to be some ground for the republican charge of tergiversation. The *Albany Journal* asserts that prominent republicans had conferences with Mr. Bigelow on the 6th and 7th inst., previous to the meeting of the Saratoga Convention, and that although they urged him to accept a republican nomination, he gave them no intimation that he had abandoned the party. If we credit these allegations we must admit that the conduct of Mr. Bigelow and Governor Tilden has not been "square." We await explanations.

Meeting of the Legal Tender Club.

The New York Legal Tender Club are to hold an important public meeting next Thursday evening at the Cooper Union. Mr. Peter Cooper will preside, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, General Banks and Mr. Pendleton are named among the speakers. It occurs to us that the exigencies of the Ohio canvass may keep Mr. Pendleton at home. But if he should not be able to appear in person the club might do well to cause one of his ablest speeches to be read by some one with a good loud voice. The speech we have in mind was delivered by Mr. Pendleton in Congress in 1862. In it he opposed the creation of legal tender notes by the government as unconstitutional, and then gave the following admirable description of their nature and effects upon the public prosperity:—

But, even if I believed this bill to be constitutional in both aspects, I yet see enough in it to merit, as I think, the hearty condemnation of the House. It provides that these notes shall be redeemable only at the pleasure of the United States. The gentleman from New York called them demand notes. They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time, from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when he can by his terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them, and he is told that the time has not arrived at which they will be redeemed. They are to be paid by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wisest man has never discovered a means by which paper money can be kept at par value, except by its speedy, cheap convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite gentlemen to history or authorities—writers on political economy—to prove it. Unless convertible they are always depreciated; they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representation of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into that of which they are representations they must necessarily lose their value. You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth. What then will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history. The currency will be depreciated; prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish; the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be depreciated; the necessities of life will grow dearer; the government will pay itself, and the market to boot; gold and silver will be driven out of the country.

It is an excellent idea of the Legal Tender

Club to get Mr. Pendleton to address them, and it would be a good idea for Mr. Pendleton to repeat the speech from which we have quoted. We doubt if he could state the case in better language.

The Pulpit Yesterday.

No one who knows the vast amount of labor performed by clergymen during the greater part of the year, and the necessity they have for mental rest, would grudge them their brief holidays in the summer. It is in these periods of repose or recreation that they gather renewed strength for their great work. The majority of our preachers have already returned to the city, and in a few weeks every pulpit will be occupied by its regular incumbent. Our reports to-day present sermons, the first of the fall season, from a number of the most popular ministers of New York. Among these is the discourse of the Rev. George H. Hopworth, of the Church of the Redeemer, upon the need men have of being periodically roused from a condition of indifference—an argument which may be regarded as a friendly and liberal plea in behalf of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who are expected before long to begin their evangelizing labors in this city. Mr. Frothingham also preached for the first time this fall upon the purposes of his peculiar Church. The sermons of Rev. Mr. Harrower upon the joy of doing right; of Bishop Beckwith upon an individual hell, of the Rev. Dr. Alger upon church going, of Rev. Mr. Hall upon the brotherhood of men, of Rev. Mr. MacArthur on the resurrection of Lazarus, of Dr. Thompson upon the uses of adversity, of the Rev. Dr. Flattery upon the confessional and the power of absolution, and other admirable discourses, will be found of value to the public.

BAD LUCK.—It is said in England that the Disraeli administration is like to fail because of its bad luck. It received a most unlucky and unexpected rebuke in the House of Commons in the Plimsoll affair; it lately lost an iron-clad, which was sunk by one of its own fleet in a fog; and the sinking of the Mistletoe by the royal yacht, the *Albion*, and the bungle made by coroners' juries in the case of the *climax*. A public man or a party is often endangered by bad luck. General Grant and the republicans have had a long period of remarkable good fortune. But luck seems to turn against them, too, at last. Surely it would be the unkindest blow of ill-fortune if, after having continually expanded the currency during the whole of General Grant's term of office, they should now be defeated on the charge, encouraged by themselves, of being contractionists. There could hardly be an unkinder stroke than that.

AGAINST SECESSION.—Montgomery, Ala., was the first capital of the "Confederate States," and there the Confederate Congress met and the Confederate government planted itself. It is an odd and at the same time a gratifying circumstance to find that the Alabama Constitutional Convention, now in session at Montgomery, a body overwhelmingly democratic, has just unanimously adopted the following as a part of the Bill of Rights of the new State constitution it is framing:—"The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the federal Union there can be no secession of any State." And yet there are republicans, like Senator Boutwell, who talk about a "new rebellion."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. William Center, of the British Army, is registered at the Hoffman House.
Lieutenant Governor A. C. Glenn, of Illinois, is sojourning at St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mr. Edwin Adams, the tragedian, has taken up his residence at the Starvane Hotel.
Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy, is quartered at the New York Hotel.
Mr. James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, is residing temporarily at the New York Hotel.
Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who has been campaigning in Ohio during the past week, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Stephen H. Rhodes, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts; Mr. J. M. Foster, Insurance Commissioner for Pennsylvania; and Mr. Orrin T. Welch, Insurance Commissioner for Kansas, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
We are to have a biography of the historian Michoud from the pen of M. d'Haussonville, who has just written a piquant book on Sainte-Beuve and his literary character and productions, which has won a prize from the French Academy.
Here is an editorial article complete from a Georgia paper:—"Ever and anon the hydra-headed problem of the gubernatorial ghouls raises itself just high enough to proclaim one more victim for the grand affray of next summer."
All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington except Secretaries Fish and Robeson. Although the President will vacate his cottage at Long Branch this week, he may, before returning to Washington, visit his farm near St. Louis.
The Princess Zeneb Hanoum, daughter of the Khedive, aged seventeen, died at Alexandria, August 18. She grieved at the departure of her husband and brother for Paris, and died from cerebral congestion on the third day of their absence.
Chateaubriand said, "I was never hungry all seven. But we compromised and died at six, so that we could neither of us enjoy it; and that is what people call the happiness of mutual concessions."
Abbe Riché has just told how Notre Dame was saved from the heroes of the Commune. Powder and petroleum enough were stored in it to blow it up, and a Communist just caught and ordered to be shot confessed the fact. By very energetic action the powder was got out after the train had been lighted, and the culprit was pardoned by the intervention of the Abbe.
In 1872 Maine gave Grant 32,000 majority. In 1873 the republican majority was 10,000; in 1874, 11,000; in 1875 it is less than 5,000; and it is believed that if Mr. Morton had remained in the State three or four days longer the democrats would have elected their ticket. Any democratic general committee that can secure the services of Mr. Morton and the ensanguined linen will perform an incalculable service to its party.
An association for the protection of gentlemen travelling in railway carriages has been formed in London. The circular ticket on the frequency of extortion practised by females in railway carriages, and quotes a number of cases which have transpired in law courts where the intimidation has been resisted. Among others the Duke of Wellington is spoken of as having been intimidated. The association hopes to have an influence through its mere existence in giving men who are threatened determination to resist extortion and retaliation on the assailant.
The French Court of Cassation has just given a decision of interest to gleaners (French farmers are as close-fisted as our own plain New Jersey men), and they have in this generation driven the gleaners out of their fields as thieves. It is now decided as contrary to law for a farmer to turn sheep into his fields for two days after harvest or to glean the fields himself, or to sell the right, because "if" poor would thus be deprived of the benefit which humanity and law have reserved to the indigent." Is there any other country where the pious theft of a gleaner could become a subject of litigation?